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HOW TO APPLY PRESSURE IN MAKING BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.—The use of “large stones, especially if roped round to give easy hold, or a few strong boxes filled with sand leave nothing to be desired”—by fine young fellows who delight in working off their superfluous energies; but for those of us who have reached the “shady side of forty” with no such surplus vitality to spare, the substitution of some mechanical device which will obviate the laborious lifting of heavy weights, becomes desirable. Simple screw presses are objectionable, especially in the hands of beginners. “The pressure is deceptive and apt to be far too great at first, yet from the nature of the instrument does not follow the contraction of the pile as its moisture escapes.” (Mac Owan.) In order to hit that happy medium *between press and squeeze*, essential to the preparation of a first rate specimen we must *know how much pressure* we are applying and it must be increased (at any rate not diminished) as the plant dries. We have had in satisfactory use for several seasons, a press so constructed that the platform which supports the pile of driers will yield under just the amount of pressure which we wish to give, thus precluding the possibility of excessive pressure and at the same time obviating all the objections to the use of a screw. The simplest arrangement for this purpose is that of a beam resting upon a fulcrum with the platform at one end and the necessary weight at the other. A screw is fixed several feet above the platform. In using place your pile of driers and plants on the platform and apply pressure with the screw until you sink the platform two or three inches. You thus *measure your pressure for it can not be greater than the counterpoise*, and what is of more importance as your pile contracts the platform will *follow it up* with a uniform pressure. Specimens recently gathered will be conveniently placed on the top where they will receive the pressure of the counterpoise, *minus the weight of the pile of driers* and afterwards towards the bottom where the pressure is greater. Non-essential contrivances for carrying out the plan must be left to the ingenuity of any person constructing such a press. Of course it is only the industrious collector at a permanent station who will want anything of the kind. Where only a few hundred specimens are to be made during the summer, stones will answer every purpose.—M. S. B.

SOME INDIANAPOLIS NOTES.—We have anticipated spring by a week of Maple blossoms, and *Cardamine rhomboidea*, var. *purpurea*, in full flower on the 24th ult. The Silver-Maples have, however, been crazy for a month and been frozen several times for their temerity. The White Poplars hung out their “caterpillars,” as John Burroughs aptly calls them, to the wind last week and are sorry for it to-night, I warrant. The robins, blue-birds, meadow-larks and red-wings have set their noses northward with force enough to stop a glacier, and so doubtless we may expect to play before many weeks.

I notice that a contributor to **FOREST AND STREAM**, Wm. Seaman, speaks of *Anacharis canadensis*, Planchon, as decaying readily in the aquarium and thus in two instances killing the fishes. After six months experience with it I rise to its defense. A more satisfactory plant I never hope to have. By clipping the main stem, the lateral shoots thrive, take root and our only complaint of it is that it

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grows so vigorously that we are called upon every few weeks to destroy many fine plants. I prefer it to any plant I know for under water growth.—HEBERT E. COPELAND, February 28th.

LIST OF HEPATICÆ GROWING IN OHIO.—

<i>Sarcoscyphus sphaclatus</i> , Nees.	<i>Radula complanata</i> , Dumort.
<i>Plagiochila macrostoma</i> , Sullivant.	“ “ var. <i>minor</i> , Aust. Hep.
“ <i>porelloides</i> , Lindenbergl.	No. 86.
“ “ var. No. 7b, Aust. Hepat.	“ <i>obconica</i> , Sullivant.
“ <i>asplenoides</i> , N. & M.	<i>Madotheca platyphylla</i> , Dumort.
<i>Scapania nemorosa</i> , var. 1. Nees. Aust.	“ “ var. <i>navicularis</i> , Nees.
Hep. No. 16.	Aust. Hep. No. 90.
“ “ var. 3. Sull. Musc.	“ <i>rivularis</i> , Nees.
Allegh. No. 226.	“ <i>Porella</i> , Nees.
“ <i>albicans</i> , Mitten., var. <i>taxifolia</i>	<i>Phragmicoma clypeata</i> , Sull. Musc. Allegh.
Minor, Aust. Hep. No. 23.	No. 271.
<i>Jungermannia hyalina</i> , Lyell.	<i>Lejeunia cavifolia</i> , Lind.
“ <i>crenulata</i> , Smith.	“ <i>echinata</i> , Taylor.
“ <i>crenuliformis</i> , Austin.	<i>Frullania squarrosa</i> , Nees.
“ <i>excisa</i> , Dickson.	“ <i>æolotis</i> , Nees.
<i>Cephalozia Sullivanti</i> , Aust., Hep. p. 13.	“ <i>Eboracensis</i> , Gottsche.
“ <i>catenulata</i> , Huben.	<i>Steetzia Lyellii</i> , Lehm.
“ <i>connivens</i> , Dickson.	<i>Pellia epiphylla</i> , Nees.
“ <i>curvifolia</i> , Dickson.	<i>Blasia pusilla</i> , Linn.
<i>Odontoschisma Sphagnt</i> , Dicks. (Dum.)	<i>Aneura pinguis</i> , Dumort.
“ <i>Hubeneriana</i> , Rabenhorst.	“ <i>sessilis</i> , Sprengel.
“ <i>scutata</i> , (Web.) Austin.	“ <i>palmata</i> , Nees.
<i>Lioclæna lanceolata</i> , Nees.	<i>Metzgeria furcata</i> , Nees.
<i>Lophocolea heterophylla</i> , Nees.	<i>Anthoceros punctatus</i> , Linn.
“ <i>minor</i> , Nees.	“ <i>lævis</i> , var. <i>minor</i> , Austin.
“ <i>Macouni</i> , Austin, Hep. p. 17.	<i>Notothylas melanospora</i> , Sull.
<i>Chiloscyphus polyanthos</i> , Corda.	“ <i>valvata</i> , Sull.
“ “ var. <i>rivularis</i> , Synop.	<i>Lunularia vulgaris</i> .
Hep. p. 188.	<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> , Linn.
“ <i>ascendens</i> , Hook. & Wils.	<i>Conocephalus conicus</i> , Dumort.
<i>Geocalyx graveolens</i> , Nees.	<i>Asterella hemisphærica</i> , Beauv.
<i>Calypogeia Trichomanis</i> , Corda.	<i>Fimbriaria tenella</i> , Nees.
<i>Lepidozia reptans</i> , Nees.	<i>Riccia natans</i> , var. <i>terrestris</i> , Aust.
<i>Mastigobryum trilobatum</i> , Nees.	“ <i>lutescens</i> , Schwein.
“ “ var. 1. Aust. Hep.	“ <i>fluitans</i> , Linn.
No. 78.	“ “ var. <i>terrestris</i> , Aust.
<i>Trichocolea tomentella</i> , Nees.	“ <i>Frostii</i> , Austin in Bull. Torr.
<i>Blepharozia ciliaris</i> , Dumort.	Bot. Club., detected in Painesville in 1874,
<i>Blepharostoma trichophyllum</i> , Dumort.	in Rocky Mts. in 1873.—DR. H. C. BEARDS- LEE, Painesville, O.

FERNS NEAR HANOVER, IND.—While classifying my botanical collections of the last season I was pleased to find so many ferns among them, and as the Cryptogamic Botany of Southern Indiana has received but little notice as yet, we have thought to interest the readers of the BULLETIN by making a few notes in this department. Early in July while rambling among some of the limestone cliff rocks of the Ohio River, we secured our first specimens of *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, L., in beautiful fruit; and since then we have visited the same region every month in order to confirm our observations as to its being an evergreen, and we are now fully convinced of the accuracy of our former remarks upon this point. Associated with this species and fruiting abundantly at the same time, we found quite a growth of *Woodsia obtusa*, Torr., but by the end of August it had entirely withered